NEW-ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH BRECK & CO., (AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE,) NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET.

VOL. XXIV.] BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 17, 1845. [No. 12.

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HENRY CLAY'S FARM.

A correspondent of the Cleveland Herald thus describes Mr Clay's residence:

"The city of Lexington, adjoining which is Ashland, is a neat and flourishing inland town, of some eight thousand inhabitants. It is the centre of an extensive range of country, second to no other in fertility, beauty and cultivation. About one mile east from this city is Ashland, the farm and home of HENRY CLAY. His house is a handsome and substantial edifice, the main body about forty feet by fifty, with wings of proportionate dimensions. It stands in the midst of a profusion of venerable forest trees, evergreens and shrubbery, upon a gentle elevation in the centre of a lot containing about fifty acres, and is some forty rods from the road. A serpentine carriage-way leads through the grove to the house, and numerous pathways tastefully arranged, beautify his extensive grounds. His house is plainly but well furnished, containing many choice and valuable evidences of the respect and affection of his countrymen.

Then there is a stone cheese-house and a stone butter house, Ashland being celebrated for the quantity and quality of the butter made thereat. His chicken-house, dove-house, stables, barns and sheds, are all in perfect repair, spacious, neat, and in order. His fruit and vegetable garden contains about four acres, and in its arrangement and cultivation, I saw Mrs. Clay giving personal directions. There is also a large green-house, filled with choice plants and beautiful flowers.

His negro cottages are exceedingly comfortable, all white-washed, clean and well furnished, and plenty of flowers in the windows and about the dwellings. His slaves possess more of the comforts of life, have better dwellings, are better clothed, and work less than a large majority of the day-laborers of the North. I have never seen an establishment in any country, in all its departments, furnish so many proofs of domestic comfort, permanent and useful arrangement, united with such exceeding good taste and unpretending elegance.

Mr Clay's farm contains about 800 acres; and in all my wanderings, including even old New England, I have never seen the same number of acres in a body, as handsome, as productive, as well fenced, and as well cultivated. His wood-land is cleared of all under-brush and dead wood—his fields are enclosed with good fences, with the top rails all on, and not a weed or a briar in the corners—his hemp fields, &c., are prepared with the skill and care of a thrifty farmer—and he has a ten acre lot of corn, upon which he has bestowed extra labor and attention, with the view of obtaining the premium.

Then there are his fine-blooded cattle, sheep and horses, apportioned off into lots, according to age, and the use and purposes for which they are designed. Indeed, there is no spot in or about his residence or farm that will not furnish evidence of his being a thrifty, profitable and practical farmer. True it is that I had read and heard much of Mr Clay, as the "Farmer of Ashland," but I regarded him as what is termed 'a gentleman farmer'—as one who had a farm, but knew little and cared less how it was cultivated. But let any one walk with Mr Clay over his broad acres—notice his intimate knowledge of everything pertaining to farming—hear him relate how he prepares and improves his lands, changes his crops, improves his stock, and yearly renders more and more productive and profitable his extensive plantation—and he will then see with his own eyes that one of the best practical and most useful farmers, in this or any other country, is HENRY CLAY, the farmer of Ashland; and he will also see and learn that the best butter and cheese in the Lexington market are made by Mrs Clay, the wife of the Farmer of Ashland."

From the Maine Farmer.

BEANS AMONG CORN.

There is, I think, great economy in planting corn and beans alternately in rows. Some have advocated the practice of planting corn and potatoes together, but I think this mode liable to several objections. Some have practiced planting a hill of beans near the southerly side of each hill of corn, and some practice planting corn and beans in the same hill together. Now I think the better way is to plant the beans as nearly in the centre between the rows of corn as may be—this will give both the corn and the beans a better chance.

I have this year a field of an acre or more of corn. The suggestion was made to me, when planting the same, that a hill of beans might be planted near each hill of corn without injuring the crop. I however thought it most advisable to put the beans at the greatest possible distance from the corn, and I planted them in the centre of the rows. In order to try the experiment fairly, upon about one-third of the field I planted no beans. This field of corn is now tall, of luxuriant growth, of an excellent color, and well eared. The beans are certainly the best I ever saw, and the corn is equally as good where the beans are growing as where there are none. I think that the crop of beans will prove a clear gain. The best of farmers have more or less of weeds between the rows of corn at this time of the year, and certainly the roots of the bean plant are not so strong feeders as those of weeds. I think the small white bean is preferable, being the most palatable and the most highly prized in the market. Bean vines are an excellent winter food for sheep. Bean meal will make excellent mutton. J. E. ROLFE.

Rumford, Aug. 1845.

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

COVERING TO THE GROUND USEFUL.

In all the essays I have seen on the application of manure, no account has been made of the advantage the soil receives from a covering. I have noticed that a spot covered by a board, a pile of rails, a heap of stones, or no matter what, on removing the encumbrance which has occupied the ground for two or three months, and cultivating it, it is found much better than the adjoining land. Observe a forest tree standing in a field—if of tolerable size and thrifty, it will impoverish a large area around it; yet the same kind of trees will grow close together, and vigorously, in the forest, where their leaves form a close covering to the ground, and at the same time the soil will be improved. Acting on these suggestions, I have for some years put my manure on clover in the spring, which I designed to turn under for wheat in the fall, giving the land the benefit of the covering of both the manure and the clover during the summer; and I think a given quantity of manure does more good to my land in this way than in any other that I have applied it. I state these things that the attention of scientific men may be turned to this question. Does not a covering act so as to prevent the escape of ammonia and other substances beneficial to the soil?

Yours, &c. H. VAN DYKE.

Resurrection of a Three Thousand Year Old Pea.—In the year 1838, Sir Gardner Wilkinson brought from Egypt a vase of great antiquity, which had been dug out of a mummy pit. This vase was presented to the British Museum, and was opened in the presence of several antiquarians; but it contained only a small quantity of dust and a few seeds, among which were peas, vetches and wheat. Three of the peas were presented to Mr Grimstone by T. J. Pettigrew, who kept the peas by him until 1844, when, having purchased the herbary at Highgate, he set them in a pot of composite. The pea soon sprang from its three thousand year trance into vegetable life, but yellow, as if it had been jaundiced with a diseased liver. When it had attained sufficient height, it was carefully transplanted into the open garden; it thrived, blossomed, and in August last (1844,) Mr G. harvested 55 seed from its pods. These were planted this year, and all of them have thrown up their stems, blossoms and pods, and again give hope for an abundant increase. This pea has many peculiarities, one of which is, that the pod projects through the blossom, leaving the latter behind it, while the generality of peas push, or rather carry off the blossom at the tip of their pods. Mr Grimstone was offered last year twenty pounds for twenty of these peas, which he refused to accept, preferring rather to multiply than to sell. The bloom of this pea is white, and of a bell form.—*English pap.*

The Plum.—Mr Downing, in his valuable work on Fruit and Fruit trees, says that the plum tree "only bears its finest and most abundant crops in heavy loams, or in soils in which there is a considerable mixture of clay. In sandy soils, the tree blossoms and sets plentiful crops, but they are rarely perfected, falling a prey to the curculio—an insect that harbors in a light soil and seems to find it difficult to penetrate or live in a heavy one. It is also undoubtedly true that a heavy soil is naturally the most favorable one for the plum."

He who has no bread to spare, should not keep a dog.

From the Albany Cultivator.

VISIT TO MR. VAN BUREN'S FARM.

We lately passed a beautiful summer's day in the vicinity of Kinderhook. Among other places of interest, we visited "Lindenwald," the seat of ex-President VAN BUREN.

We found Mr Van Buren at home, and accompanied him in a walk over the farm. When he entered on the occupancy of his place, on his retirement from the Presidency, it was much out of order; the land having been rented for twenty years, and been under cultivation for the period of 160 years. Several of the buildings had become poor, the fences were old and rotting down, and bushes and grass of wild growth had taken possession of the farm. During the short time it has been under Mr Van Buren's management, the place has been greatly improved, and a course is now fairly begun by which a handsome income may be derived from it. The garden and pleasure grounds have been enlarged and newly laid out—hot-houses have been erected—and a large number of fruit and ornamental trees, shrubbery, &c. have been planted. The green-house contains a collection of exotic fruits and plants, among which were some fine grapes. In the garden we noticed some fine samples of all the fruits of the season.

Among the objects which give beauty and interest to the grounds, are two artificial ponds in the garden. They were easily made by constructing dams across a little brook originating from springs on the premises. Soon after they were made (three years ago,) some fish were put into them, and they are now so well stocked with trout, pickerel, and perch, that Mr Van Buren assured us they will afford an abundant supply for his table. This is a matter well worthy of consideration. There are many situations where such ponds may be made; and with trifling expense, the luxury of catching and eating a fine trout or pickerel, may be had at any time.

Several of the fields have been enclosed with new fences, and several buildings erected, among which is a very tasty farm-house, and a barn calculated for storing 150 tons of hay after being pressed.

But perhaps the most important improvements which have taken place on the farm, have been made on a tract of bog land, thirteen acres of which have been thoroughly reclaimed, and are covered with luxuriant crops of grass or oats. Three years ago this land was worthless. It was first drained by ditches; the stumps and bushes were then cut out and burned, and the ashes spread on the land. It was afterwards sown to grass, using a mixture of timothy and redtop seed—3 pecks to the acre. The whole cost of reclaiming was $38 per acre, and the land will now pay the interest of a hundred to a hundred and fifty dollars per acre. In this Mr Van Buren has set a good example, which we hope will be followed by other farmers in the neighborhood who have lands similarly situated.

The potato crop is one of considerable consequence on his farm, as well as on others in the vicinity. Mr Van Buren raises the variety called the Carters, produced from the ball a few years ago by the Shakers. He considers these by far the most profitable kind known. Mr Van Buren assured us that all which could be raised would readily command fifty cents a bushel by the quantity in New York city.

All the crops appear to be well managed. Leached ashes were tried last season with excellent success. Great benefit has also been derived from plowing in clover.

Mr Van Buren keeps but little stock, a considerable object being the sale of hay. The management of the farm is under the immediate supervision of Mr Van Buren, who finds in it a salutary exercise for the faculties of mind and body. In his rural retreat, removed from the cares of State, and turmoil of political wars, he now

Drinks the pure pleasure of a rural life.

PEACHES.

To reciprocate the courtesy of small presents of big peaches, we publish for the benefit of all peach-growers, some important facts connected with the cultivation of this unrivalled fruit. The method which we now give, is said not only to secure a plentiful crop of peaches, but to greatly improve their size and flavor. A highly intelligent gentleman of Tennessee, who gave us the information, has practiced it for the last twenty years, and has never known it to fail—it insures him a most plentiful crop every year.

The process is this:—In the fall of the year, about the time of the first freezing weather, draw the earth away from the roots to a depth of some six inches, so as to expose the large roots at their junction with the tree. When the snows come, roll up large balls of it and place them around the bottom of the tree, or, what is the same thing, shovel the snow into a heap around the tree, and in either case, pack it or beat it down till it acquires almost the solidity of ice. Throw on this charcoal dust or saw-dust, if you have it, and then cover it over with straw. This would preserve the snow till midsummer, or the straw alone will perhaps keep it from melting sufficiently long for all practical purposes. When snows do not fall of sufficient depth, ice packed around the trees answers the same purpose.

The object, it will at once be perceived, is to prevent vegetation and bloom until all danger from frost is entirely past. After the spring has advanced, and the weather has become decidedly settled and warm, whatever snow remains may be raked away from the trees, when, although they may look to be dead in the midst of the surrounding vegetation, they will spring into life and luxuriance with a rapidity and vigor truly astonishing. The only inconvenience is, that the bloom is so redundant, that it is necessary, when the young fruit appears, to thin it out with a notched stick prepared for the purpose, so that the tree may have no more than it can bring to the utmost maturity and perfection. The same process is said to be equally applicable to apricots, plums, cherries, pears, apples, &c.

[We suspect this process would not work so well in New England as in Tennessee.—*N. E. Far.*]

The same gentleman gave us a simple process for preparing peach, apricot, cherry and plum stones for planting, by which they will vegetate nearly as quick as a grain of corn. Steep them in spirits of wine (alcohol) three hours, and plant them three or four inches deep. The alcohol dissolves the hard gum which keeps the two halves of the nut together, and allows the germ to pass out without obstruction.

These facts are certainly new to us, and it may be that they are new to most of our readers.—*Constitution.*

The corn crop of the northern and eastern States, it is said, will be uncommonly large.

FATTENING ANIMALS.

There are some rules which may be advantageously adopted in feeding animals, which, however obvious they may be, are too often passed over or neglected. Some of these will be specified; and

1st. *The Preparation of Food.*—This should be so prepared that its nutritive properties may be all made available to the use of the animal, and not only so, but appropriated with the least possible expenditure of muscular energy. The ox that is obliged to wander over an acre to get the food he should find on two or three square rods; the horse that is two or three hours eating the coarse food he would swallow in fifteen minutes if the grain was ground, or the hay cut as it should be—the sheep that spends hours making its way into a turnip, when if it was sliced, it could be eaten in as many minutes—the pig that eats raw potatoes or whole corn, when either cooked, could be eaten in one-quarter of the time—may indeed fatten, but much less rapidly than if their food was given them in a proper manner. All food should be given to a fattening animal in such a state, that as little time and labor as possible, on the part of the animal shall be required in eating.

2d. *The Food should be in abundance.*—From the time the fattening process commences, until the animal is slaughtered, he should never be without food. Health and appetite are best promoted by change of food rather than by limiting the quantity. The animal that is stuffed and starved alternately, may have streaked meat, but it will be made too slowly for the profit of the owner.

3d. *The food should be given regularly.*—This is one of the most essential points in feeding animals. If given irregularly, the animal indeed consumes his food, but he soon acquires a restless disposition, is disturbed at every appearance of his feeder, and is never in that quiet state so necessary to the taking on of fat. It is surprising how readily any animal acquires habits of regularity in feeding, and how soon the influence of this is felt in the improvement of his constitution. When at the regular hour the pig has had his pudding, or the sheep its turnips, they compose themselves to rest, with the consciousness that their digestion is not to be unseasonably disturbed, or their quiet broken by unwonted invitation to eat.

All creatures fatten much faster in the dark than in the light—a fact only to be accounted for by their greater quiet. Some of those creatures that are the most irritable and impatient of restraint while feeding, such as turkeys and geese, are found to take on fat rapidly when confined in dark rooms and fed at stated hours by hand. There is no surer proof that a pig is doing well, than to see him eat his meal quickly and then retire to his bed, to sleep or cogitate until the hour of feeding returns.—*Albany Cult.*

Gypsum.—Josiah Bordwell, of South Hadley, has four acres of pasture ground, and applies to it annually one thousand pounds of gypsum. The same application, and at the same rate, has been made 35 years in succession. On this lot he pastures annually one large yoke of oxen, one horse, two cows. Prior to the use of plaster, Mr B. says it required at least six acres of this land to afford as much feed as he has obtained from one acre, by using plaster. He has also a piece of mowing ground of four acres. Two crops of hay are taken from it regularly. On this he uses plaster freely, and applies a top-dressing of manure.—*Bost. Cult.*

COWS.

Although we have been favored with the luxuries emanating from the cow ever since the flood, we are still very ignorant of her value, and of the proper mode of managing her in sickness and in health. We were taught to believe that it was unnecessary, indeed *improper* in all cases, to milk a cow before she had her first calf; and if I am not mistaken this belief prevails universally at the present day.

Our attention was recently called to a favorite Durham heifer, whose udder was considerably inflamed and distended, nearly three months before her time of calving, and gradually increased for two months, until the size was so enormous and the inflammation so great, that we were apprehensive matter would form in the udder. To prevent this, we ordered her udder to be well bathed, morning, noon and night, with water as warm as it could be applied without scalding. By this mode of treatment, the udder was relaxed, but gradually increased in size, until we were satisfied that she could not be relieved until she was milked. The first effort brought off several pints of thick serous, or watery matter; the second day the discharge was a mixture of water and milk, and on the third day we had the pleasure of measuring seventeen pints of milk, and from this time forward until she calved—which was about one month from the first time of milking—she yielded from 16 to 18 quarts of fine rich milk every day. The calf found the udder in fine condition for sucking, the teats all soft, and the milk flowed upon the slightest compression of his lips. In this way we preserved the udder of one of the finest cows we ever milked; and we feel very confident that if we had left nature to herself, the udder would have been spoiled.—*J. Shelby, in Tenn. Agricult.*

SAVING SEEDS.

It has often occurred to me that sufficient care has not been exercised in saving seed of vegetables from the finest part of the crop. If we breed live stock, of whatever kind, we invariably select the parents from the best of our flock or stud. So with regard to flowers: no one would sow seed from inferior flowers, but would select from the best specimens; and it is by following up this system, that great improvements have been made. Thinking the same effects would accrue from a more careful selection of culinary seeds, and that a much greater degree of productiveness might be attained, about three years ago I began an experiment with long-pod beans. I carefully selected the finest and fullest pods for seed, taking none with fewer than five beans in each. Next year I had a good sprinkling of pods with six seeds in each; these were saved for seed. Next year I had many six-seeded pods, and some with seven. Following up the same plan, I find this season many more six and seven-seeded pods, than of a less number, and some with eight seeds! There are still a few plants which produce five-seeded pods, and it is worthy of remark, that the five-seeded plants have seldom a six-seeded pod upon them, but all fives; on the contrary, a six-seeded plant has generally all the pods bearing six beans or more.

As the seed-saving season is now coming on, perhaps these hints may induce others to adopt the plan. If the same course were adopted with our grain crops, I have no doubt more productive varieties might be procured.—*Corr. of Gard. Chron.*

HINTS FOR THE SEASON.

Autumn is a favorable part of the year for making improvements on the farm. After the hay, the wheat, and other small grains have been secured, there is a lapse of time before the latter harvest demands attention, which furnishes a good opportunity for clearing fields of stumps and stones, making fences, improving meadows and pastures, reclaiming swamps and wet lands, digging peat and muck for manure, &c. The present season has been so dry, that wet grounds may be worked on to good advantage, unless there should soon be heavy rains.

Moist grass lands, whether in meadow or pasture, are liable to be more or less injured by the growth of bushes, rushes, and wild, worthless vegetation of various kinds. The most effectual remedy for this is thorough drainage, which should therefore be the first object. Bushes had better be pulled up root and branch. They generally grow in stools, raised a little from the general bed of the field, and may be readily torn up with a *root-claw*, (or in default of that, a plow,) to which oxen are attached. When the bushes are large they should be cut, in order to give a chance to get at the roots.

Tussocks of flat, wild grass, and small knobs, or bunches caused by moles, ants, &c., frequently occur on the surface of pastures and meadows. These should be cut off. If not too tough, they may be put at once into the hog-pen or barn-yard, to be wrought into manure; or they may be piled in heaps to lay till rotten before being used; or the hardest and toughest tussocks may be burnt, as soon as they are a little dried, and the ashes spread on grass grounds, or used for other crops. They make a large quantity of ashes, especially if taken from a mucky soil, and they produce very good effects, (as we have proved,) when spread on grass, turnips or grain. The best mode of burning is to collect the tussocks into piles. Commence a fire in the centre, and when a few get well on fire, heap on a large quantity. The fire should work slowly, with as little flame as possible.

What is called a *bog-hoe*, is a proper tool for cutting tussocks. It should be ground to a sharp edge, to do the work easily and well. We have seen at the implement warehouses in Boston, a tool to be drawn by oxen or horses, for shaving excresences from pastures and meadows. We have no personal knowledge of its operation.

Peat or bog earth, designed for compost, or for spreading on cultivated fields, is much better for being dug some time before being used. The action of the air, the frost, and the rains, dissipates its sourness, and a partial fermentation or decomposition takes place, by which it is pulverized, and brought into a good state to be applied to plants. The banks of ditches should be hauled to the barn-yard, or piled on dry land. If the ground is too soft and miry to admit of a team going on, let the muck remain till winter, and the ground is sufficiently frozen to bear a yoke of oxen and sled.

Peat or muck that has undergone a fermentation, mixed with ashes and saturated with urine, is one of the best manures for gardens and nurseries that can be used, as it contains few or no seeds that will grow on dry ground.

The process of improving land by paring and burning, though seldom practiced in this country, we feel sure, from what we have seen, might be adopted in many cases with advantage. The operation consists in cutting a thin slice from the surface of sward or old grass lands. The sods are dried and burnt, and the ashes spread over the land. It is most beneficial to clayey soils and those impregnated with iron—the iron being converted by the fire into what is called a peroxide, in which state it is harmless to vegetation.

The advantages of paring and burning are several; it destroys the seeds of weeds, and much of the foul growth with which the land may be filled; it also destroys many insects and their eggs, and furnishes in the ashes and calcined earth, a powerful manure, impregnated with alkaline salts and carbonaceous matter, which is found highly beneficial in correcting the tenacity of clays and converting them into friable loams.—*Alb. Cult.*

To Fatten Poultry.—The following will be found a quick and excellent food for fattening chickens. Set rice over the fire, with skimmed milk; let it boil till the rice is quite swelled out, then add a spoonful of sugar. Feed them with this three times a day, giving them at once only as much as will fill them. Give them clean water or the milk of rice to drink. By this method the flesh will have a clear whiteness, which no other food gives; and when it is considered how far a pound of rice will go, and how much time is saved by this mode, it will be found to be cheap. A quantity of char coal, broken in small pieces, and placed within reach of poultry, increases their appetite and promotes digestion.—*J. M'Intosh, in Gard. Chron.*

Curing Bacon.—A correspondent asks for information on this subject. I think it is generally admitted that York bacon is as good as any: I will therefore give your correspondent my plan. After being killed it is allowed to hang 24 hours before being cut up; I then rub 1 lb. of saltpetre on a 20 stone pig, (of 14 lbs. to the stone,) and 1 1-2 or 2 stones of common salt, taking care that it is well rubbed in; it is then laid in a tub kept for the purpose. After having laid a fortnight, it is turned over and a little more salt applied, say half a stone. It then remains a fortnight longer in the pickle tub; it is then hung up in the kitchen, where it remains two months to dry; should the weather be very dry, a shorter period will suffice. After being taken down, the inside is washed over with quick lime and water, to preserve it from the fly; it is then removed into a room not used by the family, away from heat, and where it will be perfectly dry, and is ready for use at pleasure. The smoking system is not adopted in York, at least least not in that part from which I write. The plan I have given you never fails, if done with care. The saltpetre and salt should be of the best quality, for upon these articles depends your success in producing a good article for the table.—*Correspon. London Agricul. Gaz.*

[We should call meat thus prepared, *dried meat*, not *bacon*. At any rate, we do not see that this "York bacon," or the process of making it, is an improvement on our methods in America.]

Bolsters for Behindhand Botanists.—What is the most difficult root to extract?

The cube root.

What is the pistil of a flower?

It is that instrument with which the flower shoots.

What is meant by the word stamina?

It means the pluck or courage which makes the flower shoot.—*London Punch.*

At the last accounts from England, fears were entertained that the wheat crop would be short.

From Boussingault's Rural Economy.

ROTATION OF CROPS.

When a succession of crops is grown upon fertile land without renewal of manure, the produce gradually diminishes; and, after a certain period, if it be grain, the quantity, which at the outset was eight or nine times the amount of the seed, will be reduced to three times, or even twice the seed. Thus crops impair the fertility of the soil, and eventually exhaust it.

It has been long admitted that different species of plants manifest great diversity in their powers of exhaustion. As a general rule, however, every plant may be said to impoverish the soil in which it grows. This impoverishment is always manifest when the plant after maturity is completely removed, but is less apparent when much rubbish is left. Thus clover, after yielding two crops, which are generally cut as fodder, might still yield a third. This last, however, is generally plowed into the ground as manure, being buried along with a considerable quantity of roots. By this measure the soil is amended at the expense of the nutritive matter it contains.

In discussing the advantage of one course of crops over another, the question always hinges upon that of exhaustion. Wherever an unlimited supply of dung and of handiwork can be procured, there is no absolute necessity for following any regular system of rotation. Under such favorable circumstances, it is expedient to ascertain what kind of cultivation is, commercially speaking, best suited to the climate and the soil. There is little to fear that by a continued succession of similar crops the fields will get infested with noxious weeds, because this inconvenience may be obviated by labor. Nor is impoverishment of the soil to be dreaded, since that can be remedied by the purchase of manure. The whole craft of agriculture is reducible to comparison of the probable value of the crop with the cost of producing it. Farming of this sort excludes the keep and propagation of cattle, and may be, strictly, regarded more as gardening than farming.

But where manure cannot be had from without, things must be reduced to a system: and the amount of produce which it is possible to obtain is fixed within bounds, which cannot be exceeded with impunity.

When, by judicious cultivation, land is rendered fertile, it is necessary, to secure its fertility, to supply after every succession of crops, equal quantities of manure. In considering this in a purely chemical point of view, it may be said that the produce which can be taken away without damaging the fertility of the land, is the organic matter contained in the crops, abstracted from that present in the manure. Indeed, this latter substance must in some form or other, return to the soil to fecundate it anew. It is capital placed in the ground, the interest of which is represented by the commercial value of the produce of all the other agricultural operations.

Where lands are extensive, and population scattered, there is less necessity for being tied down to systematic cultivation. But when from increased population the land becomes more valuable, a larger amount of produce is demanded. Imperfect culture would prove inadequate. Accordingly, a triennial rotation of crops was very anciently adopted in the north of Europe, consisting of fallow land frequently plowed during summer, followed by wo years of grain.

Leaving waste one-third of the surface has always been held a grave objection against triennial rotation. Hence various attempts have been made to get rid of the summer fallow. On the other hand, it has been long remarked that growing grain during several consecutive years in the same ground, even if fertile and manure abundant, was not advisable, owing to the almost insurmountable difficulty of destroying weeds. The fallow was justly considered the most efficient and economic means of getting rid of these. For this purpose *fallow crops*, as they were called, were introduced. Peas, beans, vetches, were at first the only plants used as fallow crops.

The fallow crops enabled the farmer to derive from land a greater amount of produce in a given time, without prejudice to the raising of grain. The introduction of clover so modified the system of fallow crops as at one time to induce the belief that the point of perfection had been attained in agriculture. This was when it was ascertained that clover, which had hitherto been only cultivated in small enclosures, might be sown in spring upon corn (grain) land, and occupy next year the place of the fallow in the triennial rotation. Clover, so far from exhausting the soil, was found to give it new fertility, and the succeeding grain crop yielded a plentiful harvest.

PRESERVATION OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Who does not love good fruits and vegetables? and yet how few take the proper pains to preserve them. We have given many different methods in the former pages of this journal, all very excellent, but have never tried the following, except in one instance of a large quantity of sugar beet, which was forced upon us by accident rather than design. It succeeded, however, admirably; and this emboldens us to give place to the method, which we quote from the Philadelphia Saturday Courier: —*Amer. Agriculturist.*

"A gentleman from the northern part of Indiana, recently communicated to us a fact in regard to the preservation of apples, which will be new to many of our readers, and valuable to all farmers. He says, that, to keep apples from autumn to June, he places them in a shallow hole, dug as for Irish potatoes, having covered the bottom with cornstalks or straw, and the straw with dirt to the depth of five or six inches. No shelter is placed over them. As soon as the severe weather arrives, and the ground, and perhaps the apples themselves, become thoroughly frozen, straw is again placed over the frozen heap, and the whole again covered with a coating of earth—this time, ten or twelve inches thick. The object is to keep the first coating of earth frozen until spring, and then to cause it to thaw very slowly.

The same treatment may be given to turnips, Irish potatoes, beets and carrots. Any of these roots may be thoroughly frozen without injury, provided they are then covered well over, and suffered to thaw in the spring by slow degrees.

Sweet potatoes are almost the only exception among roots to this rule. They are injured by a small degree of cold, and without being frozen. It is only the sudden thawing that causes the dissolution of the apple or potato that has been frozen. If in the frozen state an Irish potato is put into cold water until the frost is out, and is then cooked, it will be as good as if it had not been frozen. All these are facts which we know from our own experience, and that of many others."

PRUNING STONE FRUIT IN THE FALL.

Have any of our readers ever made experiments between pruning peach trees and other stone fruit, in the fall, summer, and spring? In the following article taken from the Gardeners' Chronicle, the writer contends that the fall is best in England; yet we doubt whether his reasons will hold good in the drier climate and more frosty winters of this country; and we are still of opinion that the months of May and June are the best here for pruning peach as well as all other trees.—*Amer. Agricult.*

"It is a well known fact that just before or just after the leaves are falling in autumn, when sufficient sap is in motion, and in its downward course, a more speedy and perfect cicatrization will be effected than in spring. Those who have been in the habit of making cuttings of shrubs, &c., well know that if the cuttings are put in early in autumn, success is beyond a doubt, but if they are delayed until late in the season, or until spring, that failure is as certain. In the former case, a callosity is formed by the descending sap, and roots are eventually sent out, and a plant is established; in the latter, no callosity is formed, and the cutting dies. It may be inferred from this, that the wounds are healed by the descending sap before the approach of winter; so much so, that no moisture can enter from without, and hence no injury can result from frost.

There is another important consideration which must not be overlooked in favor of autumn pruning. In many parts of England, the young wood of the peach does not ripen to the extremities, more particularly in wet seasons, and the consequence is that early frosts rend the bark in all directions, the sap escapes, and the unripened part of the shoot dies. This is of common occurrence. Were their shoots shortened in autumn instead of in spring, just while there is action enough left to heal the wounds perfectly, the declining energy of the tree would be economized; for instead of being uselessly expended in assisting to repair the extremities of the shoots, which are ultimately to be cut off, it would be husbanded in the parts left, which would of course be greatly strengthened, and the buds would also assume a prominent, healthy and vigorous appearance. I am strongly of opinion that autumn is decidedly the best time for pruning every kind of stone fruit, for the reasons I have advanced."

STORING CABBAGES.

A very good and compact method of storing cabbage is, in the same manner that we have practiced with the sugar beet. Select a dry piece of ground, cut the heads of the cabbage from their stumps, and place them in parallel rows, with the top part down, and any desired length or width. Make these rows one less in width and length every layer, so that when the heap is finished it will come to a point, and appear very much like a pile of cannon ball in an arsenal. Over this heap, place a covering of straw, and then put on the dirt sufficiently thick, the same as on a potato heap, to keep out the frost, and the work is done. The earth should be patted down hard on the four sides, making the top sharp, like the roof of a house, so as to shed rain well.—*Amer. Agricult.*

To a young man very conceited, Aristotle once said—"Young man, I wish you *were* what you *think* yourself."

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

Saturday, Sept. 6, 1845.

From Messrs. Hovey & Co., splendid German Asters, Roses, and cut flowers.

From Thomas Mason, very fine German Asters.

From John Hovey, bouquets.

From S. Walker, a circular bouquet, and cut flowers.

From J. Nugent, Dahlias, Verbenas, &c.

From Parker Barnes, Dahlias, Roses, and other cut flowers.

From J. Breck & Co., German Asters, Sweet Peas, and other cut flowers in great variety.

From Josiah Stickney, German Asters.

From Edward Allen, German Asters; also, two plants of Achimenes grandiflora and one of Gloxinia speciosa.

From Azel Bowditch, bouquets.

From John A. Lowell, by Mr Doyle, pot plants; also, German Asters, and other cut flowers.

From Messrs. Winship, Dahlias, and cut flowers in great variety.

From John Arnold, Roses, Asters, Phloxes, &c.

From T. Motley, jr., Asters, Dahlias, &c.

From W. B. Richards, Dahlias, a fine specimen of Bragg's Vivid and other vars.

From Kendall Bailey, Charlestown, Dahlias, &c.

From J. L. L. F. Warren, bouquets.

From Wm. Quant, a magnificent large bouquet, very neatly made, containing a great quantity of Asters, Marigolds, Amaranths, Zinnias, Phlox Drummondii, &c.

From Wm. Kenrick, by Miss Russell, a basket of flowers, bouquets, &c.

Premiums on China Asters.—Judges: Messrs. Barnes, Quant, and Bowditch—who awarded to Messrs. Hovey the 1st premium of $4; to Edward Allen the 2d premium of $3, and to Thomas Mason the 3d premium of $2.

Premiums for Bouquets—Messrs. Dutton and Allen, Judges: award to Wm. Quant the 1st premium of $2; to Azel Bowditch the 2d premium of $1. For the Committee,

PARKER BARNES.

PROPORTION OF BUTTER IN MILK.

Every farmer's wife knows that there is a vast difference in the milk of cows, in regard to the quantity of butter which they will afford. We once owned a cow which gave a great flow of milk, but from which very little butter could be obtained.

Boussingault, in his "Rural Economy," relates the following experiment:

From 100 lbs. of milk he obtained

Cream,	15.60
White curd cheese,	8.93
Whey,	75.47
	100.00

The 15 pounds and 60 hundredths of cream yielded by churning—

Butter,	3.33	or 21.2 per cent.
Buttermilk,	12.27	

The reckoning with reference to 100 lbs. of milk, consequently stands thus:

Cheese,	8.93
Butter,	3.33
Buttermilk,	12.27
Whey,	75.47
	100.00

He goes on to state that, taking the whole of the milk obtained, and treated at different seasons of the year, he finds that 36,000 lbs. of milk yielded 1080 lbs. of fresh butter, which is at the rate of 3 per cent.—*Maine Far.*

From the Albany Cultivator.

SPONTANEOUS VEGETATION.

Mr Tucker—I am very far from believing that any condition of the elements can compel nature into such a violation of her immutable laws, as the transmutation of wheat into chess; yet who can satisfactorily answer the question, *Where does the seed chess come from?* I have it from the best authority, that an abundant crop of chess has been grown on new land, when the cleanest of wheat has been sown. Some writers have asserted that chess will sometimes remain in the ground many years without vegetating; but our most experienced farmers assert that chess vegetates much more easily than most other seeds; that even red clover seed will remain in the ground much longer without vegetating than chess; yet we never see red clover appear on land where the seed has not been sown.

I would also ask the question, *where does the seed of white clover come from?* We have it from the best authority, that soon after the trees are cut off from a calcareous virgin soil, white clover invariably appears. A farmer who lives on the Alleghany ridge, in Pennsylvania, where there is no calcareous soil, informs me that he has tried the experiment of sowing lime and plaster on a patch of ground covered with sorrel, when the sorrel was succeeded next season by white clover.

When I have seen young oaks growing in the midst of a forest of pine stumps, I have said to myself, where did the acorns come from to grow these oaks? They certainly were not brought here accidentally, because the nearest acorn-bearing trees were forty miles off, in a new and sparsely settled country.

It is in perfect accordance with nature's laws that the oak should follow the pine in the order of succession; most pine-bearing soils being doubtless originally too deficient in alkaline salts to admit of the growth of the oak and other deciduous trees; but after the soil has been for hundreds of years acquiring carbonic acid and alkaline matter, through the agency of the incumbent forest, it is sufficiently rich in salts to admit of the growth of deciduous vegetation.

But apropos of chess: may we not sometimes refer its presence in the wheat-field, to that mysterious principle in nature, which has from the beginning caused organic matter to spring spontaneously from certain inorganic elements, dependant, however, for all its subsequent growth and maturity, on the same laws that control, as the French physiologist would say, the atmosphere of plants.

Waterloo, N. Y., 1845. S. W.

Bushy Geranium.—The entire art of making these plants bushy, so as to cover the pots and be dwarf at the same time, consists in judiciously stopping the plants, which is no more nor less than pinching off the end, or as it were, pinching the heart out; but this should not be done until there are two pair of leaves besides the part to be pinched off. This stopping induces side-shoots directly, and the pots have to be looked over occasionally, to see that none of the side shoots grow too vigorously; if any are found doing so, they must be pinched back, so as to keep the plant in form.—*Horticul. Magazine.*

PICKLING PLUM TREES.

It has been frequently recommended to strew salt around plum trees, not only for the purpose of destroying the grubs of the curculio which may be in the soil, but to stimulate the tree to bear.

We saw a successful experiment of this kind the other day, in the garden of our brother, Capt. P. C. Holmes, of Gardiner. He has several plum trees planted in a stiff clayey loam, which had not borne any fruit for seven or eight years. Last fall he strewed a quantity of salt around the roots, and this season they are full of fruit. It is an experiment easily tried, and if successful, a very cheap mode of manuring the trees.

Some varieties of plums will not thrive unless planted where the salt water can occasionally wash their roots, or unless salt is applied, as in the case of the beach plum; and it seems that salt is congenial to all kinds. Downing, in his "Fruits and Fruit Trees of America," says, in common salt we have one of the best fertilizers for the plum tree. It not only promotes its health and luxuriousness, but, from the dislike which most insects have to this substance, it drives away or destroys most of those to which the plum is liable. The most successful plum grower in our neighborhood, applies, with the best results, half a peck of coarse salt to the surface of the ground under each bearing tree, annually, about the first of April.—*Maine Far.*

To Preserve Green Corn.—The usual method of preserving green corn is, first to boil it, then cut the grain from the cob by hand with a sharp knife, and spread it out to dry. This is rather a tedious process; but when well done, it keeps sweet for a long time, and proves a delicious dish boiled. Recently, pickling corn has been resorted to in order to preserve it, and is said by those who have tried it, to answer well. The ears are gathered green and packed down in clean, tight casks, in brine sufficiently strong to preserve cucumbers. The brine must cover the corn completely, so as to seclude it from the air and prevent fermentation or decomposition. It will thus keep for a long time, and be sufficiently fresh for the table when boiled.—*Amer. Agricult.*

Extent of the Rust in Potatoes.—The disease which infests the potatoes we hear is very prevalent in the eastern sections of the State, especially in the vicinity of Eastport, and it also extends into the Province of New Brunswick. We have not heard from Nova Scotia. It is a great calamity, not only to us, but to the citizens of other States, who have been in the habit of depending on Maine for their supply of this useful and necessary article of food. What the real extent of the disease is, cannot be told until the digging season is over. People should be careful where and how they put away their potatoes after digging, for they will need watching and overhauling, lest a few decayed ones may ruin the whole. We have seen potatoes that were very fair when dug, commence rotting in a few days, and soon become worthless.—*Maine Far.*

To Make Soap without Boiling.—Take one gallon of lye, strong enough to bear up an egg, to every pound of grease. Put the lye into your barrel, and strain the grease hot through a sieve or cullender. Stir this three or four times a day, or until it thickens. By this process you have soap, clean and with much less trouble than in the old way.—*Amer. Agricult.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

Edited by Joseph Breck.

Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 17, 1845.

BOUSSINGAULT'S RURAL ECONOMY.

(Continued from our last.)

It will appear, we think, from a candid examination of these passages, that our author's views substantially coincide with those advanced by Dr. Dana. We have been induced to dwell more particularly on this point, because we think that this doctrine of the unity of the soil, (independent of its mechanical structure,) is not well understood by the mass even of reading agriculturists, and from some remarks that we have heard and seen, not even by some of higher pretensions to science. The author's chapter on this subject is well calculated to place this doctrine in its true light. The substance of the doctrine we take to be this: that natural soils generally contain enough of the alkaline and earthy salts to supply the demands of vegetation in its natural growth, the great mass only affording a place of growth and a support for the roots, protecting them from the undue action of the influences of climate, and constituting a medium through which they may receive such principles as are not derived directly from the atmosphere. This great mass acts, therefore, mechanically, and it matters little whether it be siliceous, aluminous or calcareous in its predominant feature, if its physical properties be only such as to constitute it a good medium of growth and transmission.

M. Boussingault does not go into any very nice defintion of humus, but speaks of it generally as the decaying and decayed remains of organized beings, and evidently considers it as of prime importance as the principle of fertility in a soil. For though indeed he says that it "need not be regarded as indispensable," yet it is only under the proviso that manure should be added, because this is, in effect, a substance containing humus. This is in opposition to some views on the subject which have recently been promulgated from a distinguished scientific source, though in accordance with the opinions not only of common practical men, but, as we think, of the vast majority of scientific inquirers, ancient as well as modern. Believing it to be the true doctrine, we are pleased to notice our author's decided expression of opinion on the subject.

In that part of his work which treats of the various saline and earthy substances applied as manures, the author discusses at considerable length the effects of gypsum, and the mode in which it acts as a fertilizer of the soil under certain circumstances and for certain crops. Though very successful in his manner of showing that certain other theories are not altogether tenable, we are not at present altogether satisfied with the conclusion to which he comes, as the result of his own investigations upon the subject, viz: that the application of gypsum is but an indirect method of liming the soil. Our reasons for not receiving this doctrine are two-fold: the first is, that we are by no means satisfied from what we have seen and read of such applications, that lime, either as a hydrate or carbonate, would produce the effects resulting from the application of gypsum. The second is, that we are far from certain that he is right in laying aside the sulphuric acid as not contributing to the effect. From the recollection of certain experiments tried many years since by a friend, and from accidental observations of our own, we are inclined to think that both the sulphuric and muriatic acids, as well as the nitric, have in themselves, either directly or indirectly, considerable power in promoting the growth of *some* plants, at least. The result of these experiments and observations was, that plants watered with very diluted sulphuric and muriatic acids, grew more luxuriantly than others of the same kind and in the same soil without the application. Should this be confirmed by future observation and experiments, M. Boussingault's conclusion could not stand, though apparently well supported by his own experiments and analyses, which, however, were not compared with any made by the application of the *separate* ingredients of the gypsum.

Our author is strongly opposed, and we think with reason, to the frequent turning of manure heaps and the rotting of dung, and looks upon the making of compost as but a mere dilution of manure—only rendering a small quantity more easy of equal distribution over a large surface, with some loss of strength and some additional cost. Many would disagree with him on this last point, and might adduce pretty good arguments in favor of composting, even admitting in some degree his own doctrine.

The details on rotation of crops, and on the use of various kinds of food in the keeping of animals, are full of interest and instruction, and are accompanied with tables of results that present the various subjects in a much clearer light than that in which such details usually appear, and render his observations much more practically useful. The excretion theory of M. M. Macaire and DeCandolle, does not receive support from our author's experiments and observations, and his own views seem decidedly opposed to it.

It is impossible, however, within the limits of a few columns, to which these remarks must be confined, to touch upon even a small portion of the interesting subjects that this volume contains, and we must content ourselves with having indicated his views upon two or three, which circumstances have temporarily made more than commonly interesting, and refer our readers to the volume itself for fuller information, with the assurance that it is a work which may be studied both with pleasure and profit, and that it contains much that is useful that it will be difficult to find elsewhere.

In its American edition, the work is a translation from the French, whether done in this country or in England, is not distinctly stated, but from the editor's preface, we should suppose in England. The translation is in general very good, though a better dress might have been given to a few passages, and a few errors of language avoided.—*Communicated.*

The Farmer's Library.—*J. S. Skinner, Editor.*—The Sept. No. of this valuable magazine comes to us richly freighted with original and selected articles. The mere *appearance* of this work is so enticing, that one can hardly help reading it, even to the neglect of business—and the contents will be found worthy their handsome dress. We could not suggest any improvement in the style, character, or execution of the "Library" *itself*, but we *do* think the countenance of the lady who composes a prominent part of the embellishment of the cover, might have been made a little more *pleasant*. The artist seems to have given her an air of dignity and self possession at the expense of *good nature*. "Certainly (says our type-sticker,) she can't be aware of the proximity of *John* with the rake, or she would relax the sternness of her visage: but, (he adds,) perhaps the artist meant for us to understand that she had tumbled down and spilled her pail of milk, and felt rather *cross* about it."

REFUSE VEGETATION FOR WINTER FODDER.

As the hay crop is in general less than the usual amount, and in many sections materially less, it becomes a matter of importance to save every thing that can be saved to help eke out the supply of winter fodder. A good deal of vegetable stuff that might be turned to useful account for this purpose, is frequently suffered to be wasted, or used for a less important purpose. By the aid of salt and the straw cutter, such material may be rendered as acceptable to stock as any other fodder.

The husks and bottoms of corn sprinkled lightly with a strong solution of salt in water, and chopped fine with a straw cutter, before being dealt out, make excellent fodder. Bean vines should be carefully preserved for sheep. May-weed, common in lanes and roadsides, it is said, makes good fodder for sheep, if cut and cured. Various other vegetable substances, not usually made of any account, are well worth saving, particularly in a year like this, when the hay crop is short. "Every little helps."

THINGS TO BE ATTENDED TO.

See that your fences around your meadows are secure, that animals may not enter and cut up the soil.

Look to your turnips: if very weedy, it is worth your while and labor to go through them with the hoe.

If you neglected to cut down the bushes in your fields at the *right time of the moon in August*, let it be done now, regardless of lunar influences.

Draining and ditching may be pushed on vigorously at this season, and material for compost obtained at the same time. These measures are of the highest importance, as they are of the highest utility.

Select the best seed for next year's sowing.

Have such tools as are done with for the season, put away in good condition.

Clear your fields of stones, and extend your wall fences.

Keep the hogs supplied with material for compost making.

Fall Grafting.—There is a pear tree on Jamaica Plain, that was grafted by Mr Joseph Winship, on the 11th of September, 1844, with the Bartlett pear. The scion blossomed with the tree in the spring, and bore this year seven pears; five were taken off—the other two came to perfection. The scion made an unusual quantity of wood for one season.—*Com.*

☞A. B. Allen, Esq., the able editor of the American Agriculturist, has opened an extensive agricultural warehouse at 187 Water street, New York. We wish him the best success.

☞We were present at a trial of agricultural implements at the farm of Benj. Poore, Esq., West Newbury, on the 5th inst. There was a large assemblage of gentlemen, among whom were Hon. Caleb Cushing, ex-Gov. Hill, of N. H., and J. S. Skinner, Esq.

☞The annual exhibition of the Mass. Horticultural Society was opened this morning at their Hall in School street, and will be closed on Friday. Admission 25 cts.

☞The Bangor Whig says the thing is fully settled, that the potato crop in that region is a failure. Ditto in several other regions.

☞Mr Sullivan Bates, of Bellingham, Mass., gives notice that he will have vines of his superior cranberries for sale at the coming Fair of the American Institute, New York.

☞See advertisement of Dorking fowls for sale.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, to the week ending Sept. 14.

Sept. 1845.		7 A.M.	12, M.	5, P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	8	51	61	53	N.W.
Tuesday,	9	43	65	57	S. E.
Wednesday,	10	51	71	65	W.
Thursday,	11	48	67	53	N.W
Friday,	12	48	61	54	N·
Saturday,	13	37	63	56	N E.
Sunday,	14	52	61	64	S. E.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, Sept. 15, 1845.

Reported for the N. E. Farmer.

At market 750 Beef Cattle, 425 Stores, 3000 Sheep and 1020 Swine.

Prices.—*Beef Cattle*—Last week's prices were fully sustained. We quote Extra $5,25. First quality $5. Second, $4,25 a 4,75. Third $3,50 a 4,00.

Stores—Two years old $9 a 15; three years old $16 a 24.

Sheep.—Lambs $1,25 a 1,75. Old Sheep $1,50 a 2,00.

Swine.—Shoats to peddle, 3 1-8 and 3 1-4 for Sows, and 4, 4 1-8 and 4 1-4 for Barrows. Old Hogs 3 1-2, 3 3-4 and 4 1-4. At retail from 3 1-2 to 5.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

SEEDS. Herds Grass, $1 75 a 2 00 per bushel. Red Top 50 to 60 cents. Clover—Northern, 9 to 10c.—Southern, 8 a 9c. Flax Seed. $1 50 per bushel. Lucerne, 33 c. per lb. Canary Seed, $1 50 a 2 00 per bushel. Millet, 1 75 to 2 00.

GRAIN. The Corn market, during the early part of the week was quite languid, there being few purchasers.

Corn—Northern. new, bushel 58 a 59—Southern, round yellow, 57 a 58—Southern flat yellow, 55 a 57—do. do. white 54 a 55—do New Orleans, 50 a 55—Barley 00 a 00—Rye, Northern, 75 a 77—do. Southern, 70 a 75—Oats Southern, 35 a 38—Northern do. 38 to 00—Beans, per bushel 0 00 a 0 00.—Shorts, per double bush. 00 a 00—Bran 00 a 00.

FLOUR. We have no change to notice in prices of Flour.

Baltimore, Howard Street, 4 mos. cr. new, $4 75 a 0 00—do. wharf, $0 00 a 0 00—do. free of garlic, $0 00 a 0 00—Philadelphia do. 4 mos. $0 00 a 0 00—Fredericksburg, low P'd new $4 62 a 0 00—Alexandria, wharf, 4 75 a 0 00—Georgetown, $4 87 a 0 00—Extra do. 5 12 a 5 25—Richmond Canal, $0 00 a 0 00—do. City, $6 00 a 6 25—Petersburgh, City, $0 00 a 0 00—do. Country $0 00 a 0 00—Genesee, common, cash, $4 94 a 5 00—do fancy brands, $5 12 a 5 50—Ohio, via Canal, $4 50 a 4 75—do do New Orleans, cash $0 00 a 0 00. Rye, $3 25 a 0 00—Indian Meal in bbls. $2 50 a 2 62.

PROVISIONS. There has been a good active business doing the past week and prices for Pork are fully maintained.

Beef—Mess 4 to new bbl. $9 00 a 9 50—Navy—$8 25 a 8 75.—No. 1, $0 00 a 0 00—do Prime $6 00 a 6 50—Pork—Extra clear 4 mo. bbl. $15 50 a 16 00—do Clear $00 00 a 15 00 do. Mess, $13 50 a 14 00—do Prime $10 75 a 11 25—do Mess from other States,—a——do Prime do do $0 00 a 0 00 do. Cargo do. 0 00 a 0 00—Clear do do $00 00 a 00 00—Butter, shipping, 12 a 15—do store, uninspected, 8 a 12—do dairy, 15 cts. a 18—Lard, No. 1, Boston ins. 8 a 8½—do South and Western, 8 a 8½—Hams, Boston, 8½ a 9—Southern and Western, 8½ a 9—Cheese, Ship'g and 4 meal 6 a 8—do new milk, 7½ a 8½.

WOOL. Duty. The value whereof at the place of exportation shall not exceed 7 cts. per pound, 5 per cent. adval. All whereof the value exceeds 7 cts. per pound, 40 per ct. ad. val. and 3 cts per pound.

There is a full supply of both fleece and pulled Wool in market, and sales in moderate quantities continue to be made at our quoted rates.

Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 37 a 40 c.—American full blood do 35 a 37—Do. 3-4 do 33 a 34—Do. 1-2 do 31 a 32 -1-4 and common do 28 a 30—Smyrna Sheep, washed, 20 a 22—Do. unwashed, 10 a 15—Bengasi do 6 a 12—Saxony, clean. 00—Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 a 10—do. do. picked, 10 a 14—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 36 a 38—No. 1 do. do. do. 34 a 35—No. 2 do do do 23 a 25—No. 3 do do do 14 a 17.

HOPS. Duty 20 per cent.

There have been large contracts for delivery made by speculators during the week past at 8 a 9c. per lb. for first sort, cash.

1st sort Mass. 1844, lb. 11 a 12½; 2d do 0 a 0.

HAY, 12 to 12½ per ton—Eastern Screwed $13 to 14.

EGGS, 12 to 14.

DORKING FOWLS.

A few pairs of full blooded Dorking Fowls, that may be relied on for the pureness of the breed, for sale by the subscribers; price $3 per pair. JOS. BRECK & CO.

N. E. Ag. Warehouse 51 and 62 N. Market street.

Sept. 10.

BRUSSINGAULT'S RURAL ECONOMY.

Brussingault's Rural Economy; Price $1,75. Downing's Book of Fruits; price $1,75. Stable Keeper's Companion; price $1,00. Also, a general assortment of *AGRICULTURAL WORKS.*

Boston, Sept. 10, 1845 JOS. BRECK & CO.

WANTED,

A situation as *Gardiner*, by a man who thoroughly understands his business: would have no objections to conduct a small Farm, if required. Inquire at this office.

Sept. 10. t.f.

BUCKTHORN SEED WANTED.

Cash will be paid for a few bushels first rate Buckthorn Seed, to be delivered at the store of the subscribers by the 15th October. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

N. E. Seed Store 51 & 52 N. Market st.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

The subscribers can furnish all the most desirable varieties of *STRAWBERRY PLANTS* now in cultivation.

AMONG THEM ARE

Swainstone's Seedling,	Elton Pine,
Ross's Phœnix,	Bishop's Orange,
British Queen,	Keen's Seedling,
Hovey's Seedling,	Early Virginia,
Myatt's Seedling,	Downton, English Wood, &c.

☞ Plants will be packed to send any distance.

Gentlemen who intend to form new plantations, are reminded that the month of August is the most suitable time of the year to do it. All orders will be promptly attended to, and good plants sent. J. BRECK & CO.

Boston, Aug. 5. Nos. 51 & 52 N. Market street.

HERDS GRASS OF EXTRA QUALITY.

The subscribers have received a few tierces of extra fine *HERDS GRASS SEED*, perfectly free from all foul seed, which they can confidently recommend to farmers for August sowing. Also, their usual supply of good *GRASS SEED*, of all kinds. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Nos. 51 & 52, North Market street, up stairs.

Boston, July 29, 1845.

2000 SUPERB TULIP BULBS.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. offer for sale the celebrated and costly bed of Tulips imported for the Public Garden, and pronounced by competent judges to be the finest collection in this country. The subscribers obtained the Massachusetts Horticultural Society's premium of $8 for the best thirty distinct varieties which were taken from this bed. They will be sold at the very low price of $3 per dozen, which is not one half the cost of many single bulbs in the collection. There never was a better opportunity for amateurs to indulge themselves with a bed of these truly splendid flowers. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Nos. 51 & 52, North Market street.

Boston, July 29.

HOWARD'S PREMIUM SUBSOIL PLOWS.

The subsoil Plow is unquestionably the most importan agricultural implement of modern invention. It is considered by the best informed practical farmers of Great Britain and our own country, as an indispensable article in the most profitable husbandry. Says that eminently skilful and intelligent agriculturist, Mr. Phinney, of Lexington: "such is the estimate in which I hold this important implement, that I should consider it a great piece of improvidence to put in a crop without first subsoiling the ground." The subsoil Plows manufactured by Mr. Howard, are of two sizes—the smaller obtained the highest premium offered by the State Agricultural Society at its late exhibition at Worcester. The committee to award the premium on Subsoil Plows, in their report say:—"The committee were pleased with the neatness and firmness of structure of these Plows—characteristics which have distinguished all the Plows of Mr. Howard that have come within their observation. *Utility* and not *show*, are their peculiar features. * * They were astonished to find with what ease and perfection the hard pan could be stirred, and broken to the depth and width of 8 or 9 inches, for such was the operation of the medium size Plows, with a power not exceeding that ordinarily required for moving a surface Plow at the same depth—and they found the Plow might be guided with less labor and fatigue than the surface Plow. * * They confidently recommend the subsoil Plow to the attention of the farmers of the Commonwealth."

The improvement in the length of the handles of Mr. Howard's Plows, suggested by the committee, has been made—and the undersigned are now prepared to furnish these invaluable implements wholesale and retail.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 51 & 52, North Market Street, Boston.

GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay and Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most prominent effects of this application, and some of the consequent peculiarities of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power requisite to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it efficiently.

2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two bushels a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.

3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.

4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and put together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as the complicated machines in general use to get out of order.

WANTED,

A situation as superintendent or manager of a Farm, or estate, by an English farmer, who is desirous of introducing (to a judicious extent,) the most improved methods of European Agriculture, of which he has a competent knowledge in all its branches.

For particulars apply to the Editor, or to

Rev. J. O. CHOULES,

Aug. 28. Jamaica Plain.

NOTICE.

The full blood imported Ayrshire Bull WALLACE, (with pedigree complete,) will be at my farm in Chelsea, for a short time, for the use of a few Cows.

BEN. SHURTLEFF, Jr.

May 28, 1845.

GEDDES'S HARROW.

This excellent implement, considered a great improvement on all other kinds, is for sale at the N. England Agricultural Warehouse, 51 and 52 North Market street, by

May 21. J. BRECK & CO.

DURHAM BULL FOR SALE.

A full blood Durham Bull, from the stock of G. Vail, Esquire, of Troy. A very fine animal, and now one year ten months old.

Also, a Bull Calf of the same stock, five months old,—may be seen at the Farm of John Clarke, sen., on the Worcester Turnpike, in Brookline April 15.

Guano! Guano!

Just received and for sale in lots to suit purchasers, 20 tons African and South American Guano, of superior quality, the best ever brought into this market. The African, which is part of the cargo of the brig Samos was analyzed by one of the first chemists of this country, and pronounced to be of the first quality; it has been fairly tested by many of the farmers and gardeners in the vicinity of Boston, and has fully equalled their highest expectations. We can fully recommend the South American, which has also been carefully analyzed, and found to be a splendid article, and very superior, being free from stones and hard substances. For sale by the ton, bbl. or bag. Orders addressed to JOSEPH BRECK & CO., 51 and 52 North Market street, will be promptly attended to.

Boston, March 25, 1845.

CORN SHELLER.

A Corn sheller is one of the most convenient and labor saving implements that the practical farmer has in use. Various machines for this purpose have been invented. It can be used in all cases for large or small sized ears. It is very simple in its construction, and durable in its operation, and no way liable to get out of order; one man can work it to good advantage, though a man to turn, and a boy to feed it, works it much better than one alone. They are so light and portable, as to be easily removed from place to place, and one machine will serve for several families or even the inhabitants of a small town.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52, North Market Street.

JOS. BRECK & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Retort.—Deacon Marvel was asleep in church. At every emphatic word in the sermon, his head nodded, and every nod seemed to bring him nearer to the floor. Elder Mack, mortified at the deacon's predicament, resorted to several mild measures to rouse the slumbering saint. He lifted up his voice like a trumpet; nod went the deacon's head. He lowered his tone to a gentle murmur: nod, nod. He pounded the pulpit with his clenched fists: nod, nod. The sweat started on his brow and trickled down his nose in the excitement, and with his eyes rolling in a sort of frenzy, he slammed down the big bible upon the desk, with a tremendous noise: nod, nod as before. The audience were surprised at the unwonted energy of their old parson, who, growing desperate, began to hurl texts of scripture at the unsteady head of the sleeper. "It is high time to wake out of sleep," cried the elder. The deacon did not heed it. "Wo to them that are at ease in Zion," he shouted. The deacon nodded assent. "Awake, oh sleeper, and arise!" yelled the elder. The only answer was another nod, and a most threatening lurch of the deacon's whole body. Elder Mack could stand it no longer, and at the top of his voice he cried out, "Deacon Marvel! *Deacon Marvel!* it is hard preaching to a sleepy congregation." The deacon's head flew up to its place at once, and before he could command his tongue, he thundered back, "Elder Mack! elder Mack! it's a darned sight harder listening to a sleepy sermon!" The effect of this retort was irresistible, and the assembly broke out in a paroxysm of laughter.—*N. Y. Mercury.*

Charming Power of the Snake.—Mr H. B. Hamilton, in the Savannah Georgian, says:—"On the 29th of May last, I was riding on a small road in Dooly county, near the Allappahaw, when I saw a common-sized fox-squirrel sticking to the side of a pine tree, some six or eight inches from the earth. When I got opposite the squirrel, I saw him move a little on the side of the tree. I rode some twenty or thirty yards past the squirrel, when the idea occurred to me that it might be charmed by a snake. I immediately turned back in the direction of the tree, and when within eight steps of it, I heard a rattlesnake commence singing, apparently under the foot of my animal. I clapt spurs and got off a few yards, stopped and looked back, and saw a very venomous looking rattlesnake, not more than four and a half or five feet long. I immediately dismounted, and took up a limb that lay near, and gave the snake a pretty heavy blow. At the time I struck the snake, the squirrel leaped from the tree, I think about three feet. I gave the snake a second blow, and the squirrel leaped again. All the while the snake had continued singing loudly. I gave him a third blow, when he sung weaker, and the squirrel seemingly got weaker in the same proportion. I then went to the tree, and found the squirrel struggling and panting for breath. I returned to the snake, and with the same limb I pecked his head soft. I again returned to the squirrel, and saw him in about one minute, or less, breathe his last. I took up the squirrel, and the blood ran out of its left nostril down the jaw and neck. I am certain the squirrel was not hurt by me. After partly killing the snake, I went to the squirrel and touched it with the toe of my boot—it did not move nor try to get out of the way. I am forced to the opinion, that killing the snake was the cause of the squirrel's death. The snake was not larger round, I think, than the wrist of a large man. It had five rattles and a button."

A True Picture.—A young man who had formerly lived in New York, and who, during a short residence in Europe, had, by good fortune, amassed a large sum of money, on his return to that city thus describes what he calls the "codfish aristocracy of Gotham":—

"A source of great amusement to me on my return from Europe to New York, was the discovery of so many new senses, when I discovered so many wealthy men who composed the codfish aristocracy of New York, extending their hands to me, and expressing their great delight at seeing me again, although before I left New York, these same nabobs would look down on me with disdain if I had presumed to have spoken to them. I really forgot till they forced the truth upon my mind, that since I left them, I had accumulated a few more dirty dollars, and now, therefore, we were upon EQUAL ground! Bah! the thought of money being the standard of merit, makes me sick; and the fawning, canting, obsequiousness which I witnessed from many during my flying visits to America, made me despise the sycophants, and almost wish I was not worth a shilling in the world. On the other hand I met some good honest friends, in humble circumstances, who almost approached me in awe—and then again I felt ashamed of human nature. What a miserable, pitiful and disgraceful state of society it is, which elevates a booby or a tyrant to its highest summit, provided he has more gold than others; while a good heart or a wise head is trampled in the dust, if the owner happens to be poor!"

Maj. Whidden tells the following:—Mr —— passing a field where a man was planting potatoes, and observing that he put full *half a peck* in each hill, asked him why he used so much seed. The reply was, "Don't the *scriptur* say that *as ye sow, so shall ye reap?*" The Major says the occurrence is "an *on*disputed fact, for Mr Brown told him it was."

HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to *lay the furrow completely over turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and leaving the ground in the best possible manner.* The length of the mould board has been very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say,

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Prouty & Mears, but if your *land is heavy, hard orrocky,* BEGIN WITH MR. HOWARD'S."

At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough *did more work, with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited.* No other turned more than twentyseven and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the *Howard Plough turned twentynine and one half inches, to the same power of team!* All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe, or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside; this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from $6 to $15. A Plough sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about $10 50, and with cutter $1, with wheel and cutter, $2 50 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, a the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

MARTIN'S MASSACHUSETTS PREMIUM EAGLE PLOWS.

The subscribers have for sale at their extensive Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 & 52 N. Market street, *MARTIN'S MASSACHUSETTS PREMIUM IMPROVED EAGLE PLOWS.*

Mr. Martin's Plows combine new and important improvements adapting them to the different qualities of soil and the various modes and systems of culture His Eagle Plows, as improved, are much longer, the mouldboard, landside and point, or share, all extended without any addition to the width or heel in its work; thus adapting this Plow to the more perfect turning under of the greensward, and inverting of the furrow-slice, so desirable in greensward plowing. The principle of these Plows is such, from where the furrow-slice is received upon the mouldboard to where it leaves it, that it enables the Plow to take up the furrow-slice with the greatest possible ease, bearing equally and lightly over the whole surface of the mouldboard, turning it over with the least possible bending or twisting, and preserving it flat, smooth and unbroken, laying the furrow-slices closely and compactly side by side, and creating but slight friction upon the face of the mouldboard in passing through the soil. Thus the Plow requires but very little power of draft beyond what is necessary to cut out the furrow-slice.

In testing the quality of Plows, the power by which it is moved, the ease with which it is handled, and the manner in which it completes the work, are three important points, all of which are wisely, accurately and judiciously preserved in these improved Plows.

The character of these Plows for ease of draft and management, and the excellence of their work, though well established in the minds of the farming community, were most fully and satisfactorily exhibited to the public at the grand trial of Plows by the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, at Worcester, October 9th, 1844, whose able and impartial committee awarded the highest premium of $50 to B. Martin, for the best Plow, for doing the best work with the least draft, in a trial open to the whole Union—this Plow running in its natural course, and keeping its true position, without any effort of the plowman, and turning a furrow 12 inches wide and 6 inches deep, with a much less draft than any other Plow on the ground.

These Plows, as improved, are considered to be nearest to perfection of any implements of the kind in this country, as well in respect to material and workmanship, as in form of construction.

At the late Cattle-Show and Plowing-Match of the Worcester County Agricultural Society, in the heart of that most valuable agricultural county, B. Martin's Plow received the highest and most enthusiastic commendation from intelligent and experienced practical farmers, who know and are the most competent judges.

His castings are of a superior kind, the workmanship not inferior to any other Plows in this country, and his timber being the very best of white oak; and every farmer knows that good timber in his Plows is of the utmost importance—all of which in fact renders B. Martin's Plow the very article every farmer wants. The high character of these Plows is abundantly sustained by a continued and extended patronage, which the manufacturer hopes by his efforts and exertions to retain Being himself an experienced Plow-Maker, he will not spare any exertions in order to render his Plows a superior article.

Gentlemen are requested to call and examine these Plows before they purchase. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Boston, March 24.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

A WEEKLY PAPER.

Terms, $2 per year *in advance*, or $2 50 if not paid within sixty days.

Remittances, *not exceeding ten dollars*, at any *one time*, may be made as follows:—A subscriber owes us two or eight dollars, which he wishes to remit us. He will pay this amount to the Post Master *in his own town*, and take his *receipt* for it, as money paid him on *our* account. He will then send that *receipt*, enclosed in a letter, *to us*. We pass it to the Post Master in Boston, and get the money for it. This arrangement does away with nearly the whole risk of making remittance, and puts every subscriber in possession of "suitable funds" for that purpose.

TUTTLE AND DENNETT, PRINTERS
21 SCHOOL STREET.